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Vaccine Problem Watched Closely

Despite Confusion, U. S. Public Remains Deeply Interested in Salk's Drug

DOCTORS, scientists, and public officials still aren't sure how long it will take to clear up all the confusion that has developed over Salk anti-polio vaccine. During the two months since the drug was hailed as successful, complicating developments have followed one another in rapid succession.

Despite uncertainties, the American people have maintained great interest in the polio vaccine story. Of all the adults questioned in a recent nation-wide poll of public opinion, 97 per cent had heard or read about Dr. Salk's discovery. Seldom before has any news event received such widespread publicity.

In review, what was the chain of events that led to confusion over the Salk vaccine?

The drug was tested last year in extensive field trials, during which more than 400,000 children received doses of Salk vaccine. Many additional youngsters took part in the experiment and were carefully observed, for comparison with those who had been inoculated. About 20,000 doctors helped carry out the tests.

Results of the experiment were evaluated in secrecy by an independent agency. Last April 12 it was announced officially that the vaccine had been proved largely successful.

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THE UNITED NATIONS was founded in 1945 at an international conference in San Francisco's Opera House (left) and Veterans Building (foreground). This week the UN is meeting again in San Francisco for a 10th birthday celebration.

Celebration of United Nations

Representatives of 60 Countries Are Meeting in San Francisco This Week to Commemorate Tenth Anniversary of Writing of the UN Charter

DELEGATES from 60 nations are meeting today (June 20) at the Opera House in San Francisco. They will hold a week-long session to commemorate the San Francisco Conference of 10 years ago when the United Nations Charter was finished and signed. This week's final meeting will be on June 25, the date on which the UN Charter was given unanimous approval in 1945.

U. S. President Dwight Eisenhower will speak at today's opening session. Former President Harry Truman is expected to address the delegates later. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles

will also attend, as will the foreign ministers of most of the other United Nations countries. Many participants will be the same persons who met in San Francisco 10 years ago.

For the latter, this week's meeting will arouse innumerable memories. The great changes that have taken place since 1945 will be brought home to those who are returning to San Francisco after a decade's absence.

When the conferees met in the California city in 1945, World War II was almost over. The possibility of fruitful cooperation in peacetime captured the imagination of the dele-

gates. The Allies had worked together to wage war, and it was felt that a new era of peace and international cooperation lay ahead.

In such an optimistic atmosphere, the United Nations Charter was hammered out. Determination and faith overcame occasional disagreements. Delegates from all 45 nations represented at the meeting signed the Charter of the new organization. Then they returned home, hopeful that the groundwork had been laid for a peaceful world.

As the representatives of many lands meet today in San Francisco, they are aware that their high hopes of 10 years ago have not been fully realized. Though we have not had another global conflict, the world has seen little peace since 1945. There have been several limited, but bloody, conflicts, and the threat of another global war has continued to hang over the world. The spirit of cooperation that existed among those nations represented at San Francisco in 1945 has, to a considerable degree, withered away.

Yet this week's meeting will be no funeral service. Those who have gathered in San Francisco can—and undoubtedly will—point out many positive accomplishments by the UN.

In June 1945, the United Nations was only a "paper" organization. It had no personnel and it lacked a home. Although hopes were high for its success, the ghost of the old League of Nations hovered in the background. Everyone wondered if the UN would travel down the same path trod by the League.

Today the United Nations is a well-established, working organization. Its membership has risen from 45 nations to 60. Its permanent office force totals 4,600 people. It has a glittering new home in New York City.

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HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA

Radio Moscow's programs are available to some American troops in Germany. When the American military station in West Berlin shuts down at 1 a.m., Radio Moscow takes over the wave length. The broadcasts, intended for Canada, are in English, and an American soldier may not at first realize that he is listening to Moscow. Military officials aren't worried, though. Most of the troops are asleep after midnight, and others aren't likely to bother with the Russian programs after hearing one.

SUMMER ON TUESDAY

Whether the weather is hot or cool, wet or dry, summer begins officially on Tuesday, June 21, at 11:32 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

NAVAL HELP FOR SPAIN

Under a defense agreement made with Spain in 1953, the United States is now getting ready to help modernize the Spanish navy. The first step will be to supply 20 ships with new weapons, radar, and other equipment.

Destroyers, gunboats, and mine sweepers are among the vessels to be outfitted.

KIEL CANAL TUNNEL

West Germany is studying plans for a highway tunnel under the busy Kiel Canal, which connects the North Sea and the Baltic. The German canal, more than 300 feet wide, cuts across a main highway between the major part of Europe and Scandinavia. A drawbridge is used for motor traffic now, but it is raised so often for passing ships that autos frequently are lined up for two miles and sometimes must wait nearly three hours to get across the canal.

TRAFFIC SAFETY RECORDS

For going through all of 1954 without a single traffic death, 830 cities with 5,000 or more people each have won honor awards from the National Safety Council. Largest city was Sioux Falls, South Dakota, with a population of over 52,000. Hobart, Oklahoma, population just over 5,300 had no recorded traffic death from the time

it was incorporated in 1901 through 1954.

TV FOR U. S. DEFENSE

Our government is trying out a private television network which would be used to keep the President in touch with his Cabinet and military leaders in the event of atomic war. The TV circuit would run from the capital to special Presidential headquarters outside Washington and 35 other secret offices set up for an emergency. The President would be able to link the circuit with regular networks if he wished to broadcast to the nation.

NEW PASSENGER PLANES

Capital Airlines expects to put turbo-prop planes on its Washington-Chicago passenger run next month, and thus become the first U. S. company to do so. The ships, built in Britain, are said to combine advantages of standard propeller planes with turbines as the source of power. The turbines make possible less cabin noise than is sometimes heard in planes with standard, gas-fueled motors.

Meeting of UN

(Concluded from page 1)

While it has disappointed its supporters in some ways, they still claim substantial achievements for the UN in many fields.

For example, they assert that on at least six occasions, the global organization has reduced the threat of World War III. One of these incidents came in 1946 when the government of Iran charged that Soviet troops—which had been stationed in that country in wartime to guard allied supply lines—were not being withdrawn on schedule. Discussion

Critics of the UN feel that the global body has been ineffective, and has, moreover, unnecessarily drawn the United States into affairs that are none of our business. In fact, some critics of the United Nations feel that we should withdraw from the world organization.

Not many Americans would go so far, though, as to support this latter proposal. In recent hearings before a Senate subcommittee, Herbert Hoover and Harry Truman, two former Presidents of different political parties, agreed that the United Nations is an organization that makes for world peace. Each made plain that we should not abandon the UN. These views are also held by the Eisenhower

conference should be put on the agenda of the General Assembly in the fall of 1955.

Since a revision conference has never been held, the proposal to call a meeting will come before the United Nations this fall. Then the member nations of the UN will have to decide whether or not to hold such a conference. Statements made by Secretary of State Dulles indicate that the U. S. State Department will favor calling a review meeting.

If such a conference is held, the veto power of the Security Council is sure to come up for discussion. Most people blame the veto power for many of the United Nations' shortcomings.

Under the veto power, any one of

Another matter which is likely to be discussed if a review conference is held is the admission of new members. A number of countries which were not original members of the UN would like to join. They have been kept out, though—mostly by the veto of the Soviet Union, which has generally denied membership to non-communist lands in recent years.

In theory, at least, the United States favors the idea of universal membership. However, we do oppose the admission of Red China to the world organization, and we are dead set against any further extension of the Soviet scheme of splitting its territory into a number of areas and claiming membership for each in the UN. For example, the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Soviet Republics both have membership, though they are part of the Soviet Union. By the same kind of reasoning, it is held, we might claim membership for each of our 48 states. While we have no intention of doing so, the suggestion spotlights a problem which might come up for discussion in a review meeting.

A third subject which may call for review pertains to voting in the General Assembly. In the Assembly, each nation has one vote. However, the increasing use of the veto in the Security Council has made that body less powerful and has, in effect, given the General Assembly more influence than it originally had.

Voting Change?

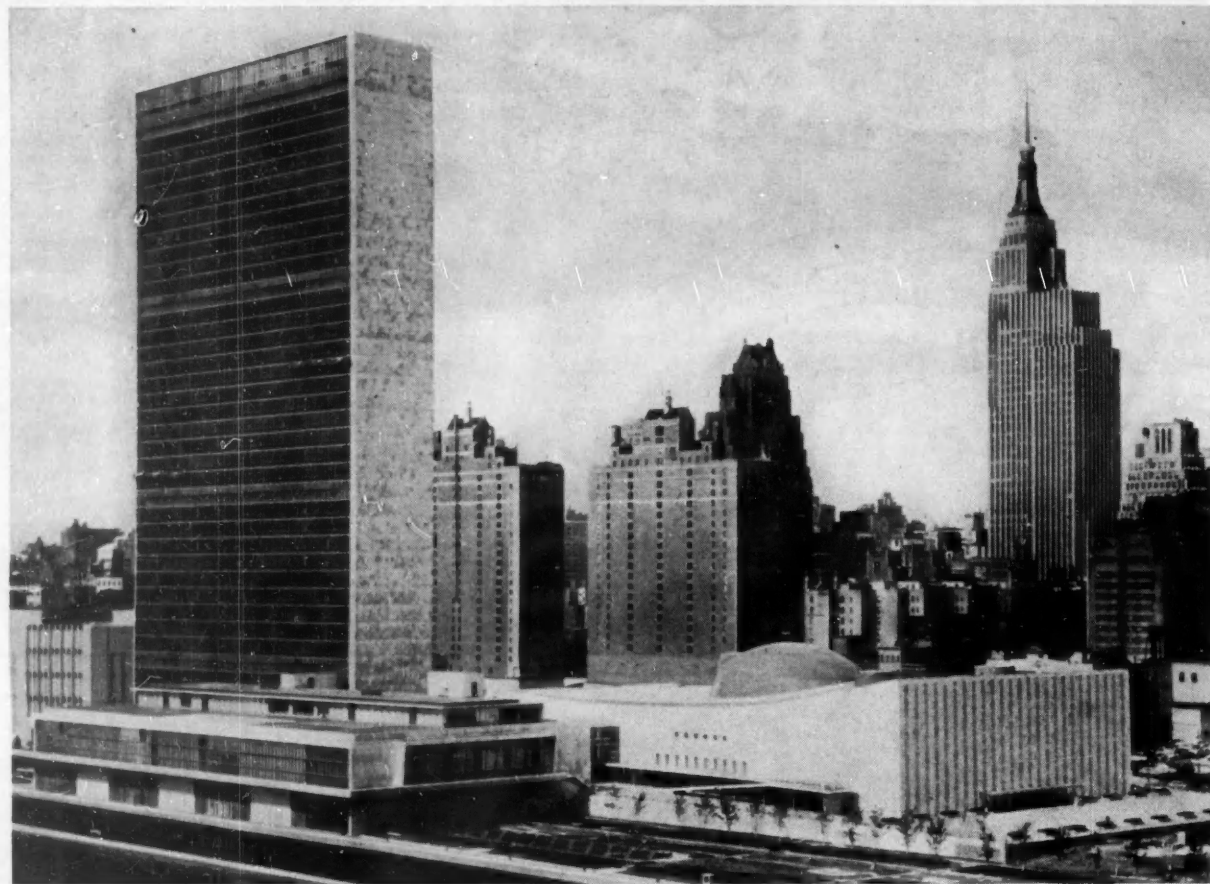
With this altered situation, some people feel that the method of voting in the General Assembly should be changed. They say that it is not fair for a small country—for example, Iceland with 145,000 people—to have the same voice as a large country like the United States with 165 million people.

If this matter comes up, it is expected that the small nations will oppose any action that will lessen their influence in the General Assembly. Even if they should agree to a change in voting, the question arises of just how the voting procedure should be altered. Should it be based on population alone? Or wealth, production, or some other factor?

When and if a review conference is held, most observers are of the opinion that drastic changes in the Charter are unlikely. They point out that Charter amendment—like other important matters—requires the unanimous consent of the Big Five in the Security Council. Thus, the Soviet Union—or other members of the Big Five—might use the veto to block any proposed changes.

Secretary of State Dulles has pledged that U. S. leaders will not support any extreme measures to change the Charter. Therefore, those groups who want to strengthen the UN to make it a world government and—at the other extreme—those who would reduce the UN's present powers and perhaps have us withdraw from the world organization have little chance of attaining their goals.

"The United Nations, as it is, is better than no United Nations at all," says Dulles. "In our search for something better, we are determined not to lose the good that is in the present United Nations." The Secretary of State has indicated that our best policy may be to explore possibilities for further action under the present Charter, without making drastic changes in its wording.



UNITED NATIONS headquarters in New York. The modern buildings occupy a six-block area along the city's East River.

of the problem in the Security Council spotlighted the matter, and the Russians withdrew their forces.

Actions of similar importance cited by UN supporters include the stand of the world organization in Korea; aid in helping Indonesia attain independence; the prevention of war in Kashmir, a state claimed by both India and Pakistan; the easing of tension in Israel; and help in stopping the Greek civil war. Any one of these affairs, it is claimed, could have erupted into a global war had it not been for the United Nations.

UN supporters point out achievements of a less spectacular nature in many other fields. They say that the United Nations Children's Fund has helped half a billion impoverished and disease-stricken children achieve better health. UN specialists, it is said, are helping millions of people in primitive areas learn the fundamentals of hygiene, agriculture, nutrition, and home economics. These and many other accomplishments to which the United Nations lays claim are sure to be mentioned this week at the meeting in San Francisco.

Watching the events in California, some Americans will not agree that the achievements of the United Nations are as substantial as the supporters of the world body make out.

administration and by leaders of the Democratic-controlled Congress.

A compilation of over 100 public-opinion polls taken in recent years on the subject of world organizations also indicates that the majority of Americans feel that the positive values of the United Nations outweigh the organization's defects. These findings, to be published in book form this fall by the Carnegie Foundation, indicate that 80 per cent of the American people want our nation to keep its UN membership. Only 5 per cent think we should pull out. The other 15 per cent are undecided.

Changes Proposed

Both the recent Senate hearings and the compilation of public-opinion polls showed, however, that many of those who approve U. S. membership in the UN feel that changes are needed in the world organization. A number of proposed changes have already been discussed in anticipation of a UN Charter-review conference which may be held in the near future.

When the UN Charter was drawn up, it provided that a conference could be held at any time to review the Charter. Moreover, it provided that if such a conference had not been held during the United Nations' first 10 years, the proposal to call a review

the Big Five (the United States, Great Britain, France, Nationalist China, and the Soviet Union) can block action on a matter by a negative vote, even if all other countries are in favor of the action. Russia has used the veto more than 50 times, and the other members of the Big Five have also used it, though not so often as the Soviet Union. Use of the veto by a single country has blocked action on numerous matters.

How to get around the veto is a question which a Charter-review conference is likely to explore. One proposal is to abolish the veto and substitute a majority vote.

Most observers feel that the United States would oppose such a move. Although we and our friends are now in a majority on the Security Council, the day might come when we would be outnumbered. In such a case, the veto power might be the only way we could prevent actions which we opposed.

A second proposal affecting the veto power is to limit matters to which the veto might apply. Some people feel that it might be forbidden on certain types of issues—for example, on the peaceful settlement of disputes. This change would not entirely eliminate the veto problem but might, it is felt, make it less acute.



DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD
UN Secretary-General

NEWSMAKER

DAG Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations, will be among the top world figures taking part in this week's 10th anniversary celebration of the signing of the UN Charter (see page 1).

Hammarskjöld began his five-year term as United Nations chief in April 1953. As Secretary-General, he supervises the large UN staff, helps arrange for meetings of UN groups, and tries to keep the global organization working as a team despite conflicts that arise. His salary is \$40,000 a year.

Because many Americans have difficulty in pronouncing his name, the Secretary-General tells us to pronounce it Hammer-Shield. That is what the name really means in English, he points out.

The name is famous in Swedish public life. Dag Hammarskjöld's father was Sweden's Prime Minister during World War I. The UN official's brother is governor of a Swedish province. A number of other close relatives hold, or have held, important government jobs.

Before taking over the UN post, Dag Hammarskjöld served his country in a number of posts. An expert on money matters, he was Sweden's top finance official for nine years, starting in 1935. In 1946, he entered his country's diplomatic service as a financial adviser. Five years later, he became deputy foreign minister.

Hammarskjöld, who will be 50 years old next month, was well known to the United Nations before he became its Secretary-General. For a time he headed his country's UN delegation. Over the years, he was also active in a number of United Nations agencies.

Since becoming Secretary-General, Hammarskjöld has energetically worked for peace. He has visited many world leaders in an effort to get their support for global disarmament and other anti-war measures. Last winter, he went to Peiping, Red China's capital, in an effort to get the communists to release Americans held in jails there. Many people believe that his Peiping visit helped bring about the release, last month, of some United States airmen jailed by the Reds.

Hammarskjöld has a reputation for tact and perseverance, and the ability to get opponents together to settle their disputes. He makes use of all of his skills and abilities in his UN post.

When he has time for recreation, Hammarskjöld likes to climb mountains, particularly in Sweden.

Historical Backgrounds -- World Peace

THE goal of peace for the world has been the dream of mankind throughout history. Hundreds of plans have been drawn up to make it easier for nations to avoid conflict. A few have been tried, have failed, and wars have followed. But because war is so terrible, we still are trying to find a way for the world to live without fighting.

Alexander the Great was one who tried to establish peace in ancient times, by forcing nations to accept him as their ruler. The Romans brought most of Europe, Africa, and the Near East into their vast empire. But the Roman Empire eventually fell apart and the civilized world divided into many political units. Charlemagne, in the ninth century, and Napoleon in the eighteenth and nineteenth, tried and failed to unite Europe.

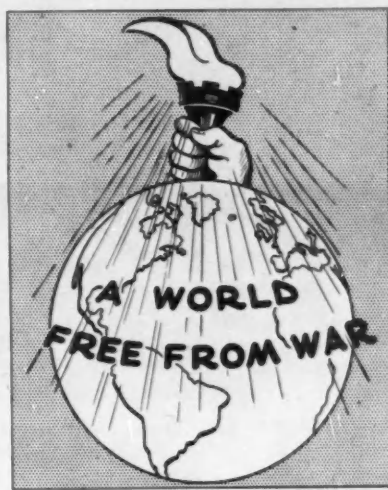
These efforts to build a unified world came to ruin largely because they were based on force. Military conquest aroused the hostility of subject peoples whose lives and freedom were seriously affected. Instead of accepting rule by the conquerors, people rose up whenever they had the chance.

World War I caused so much destruction and loss of life that people everywhere were eager for a plan that could assure peace. They welcomed enthusiastically the ideas of President Woodrow Wilson for a voluntary association of nations to guarantee independence for all, and to compel the settlement of all disputes by arbitration and not by fighting.

The League of Nations was set up in Geneva, Switzerland, as a result of

Mr. Wilson's planning. The League was to be the great world organization to preserve peace. The United States Senate refused to permit American membership in the League, however, and this was a sharp blow to its effectiveness.

The powerful nations that did join



MAN long has dreamed of a world free from war, and the need for peace in the atomic age is more urgent than ever

the League—Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan—did not give it wholehearted support. Thus the League never had the necessary strength to keep Japan, Germany, and Italy from setting out to conquer other lands—and lay the groundwork for World War II.

Nations quickly saw the weaknesses of the League, and felt that it was not enough to guarantee their safety. So, in 1925, the Pact of Locarno was signed by France, Germany, Britain, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Belgium. Frontier guarantees and pledges of mutual support against aggression were included in the pact.

In 1928, the French statesman, Aristide Briand, and Frank Kellogg, then our Secretary of State, sponsored a pact to outlaw war. This declaration proclaimed war to be illegal, and it was hailed as a new, valuable guarantee of peace.

Disarmament was tried, too, in the years between the two world wars. It was felt that nations would be less likely to fight if they reduced their fighting power. At a conference in Washington in 1922, the United States, Britain, France, Italy, and Japan concluded a treaty limiting naval power. The League of Nations sponsored a series of disarmament conferences, from 1925 to 1934, after which time they broke down because of Adolf Hitler's refusal to cooperate.

As we know, all these efforts to keep peace failed and World War II came about. After that war, at San Francisco in 1945, the United Nations was organized—as a successor to the League. Keeping the UN going and getting agreement on weapons control are, today, our great problems in working for an end of war.

Efforts to bring about disarmament in recent years have failed largely because Russia wouldn't cooperate.

Government Departments -- Justice

This is the fourth in a series of special features on important government offices, their functions, and the men and women who run them. This week's article deals with Attorney General Herbert Brownell and the Justice Department.

IN 1931, at the age of 27, Herbert Brownell ran for the New York State legislature and lost. He was determined to try again, and the next year he won. Throughout his life, Brownell has shown an unwillingness to accept defeat lying down.

Born 51 years ago in Peru, Nebraska, Brownell decided early in life to become a lawyer. After graduating from Yale University Law School, he went to work as a law clerk in New York City. He soon became a leading member of a successful law partnership.

Meanwhile, because he enjoys being with people, he spent his spare time as a Republican Party worker. While working in an election campaign, he met another young lawyer, Thomas Dewey.

When Dewey ran for the New York governorship in 1938, Brownell managed the campaign. Though losing the first time, the two-man team again worked for Dewey's election as governor in 1942 and won.

Later, when the New York Governor was named GOP candidate for the Presidency in 1944, and again in 1948, Brownell was asked to handle campaign matters in both elections. Dewey's defeat at the polls twice in

a row was a stinging blow to Brownell. Nevertheless, he worked enthusiastically to help run the Presidential campaign which led to victory for General Dwight Eisenhower in 1952.

The Department of Justice was established in 1870, with the Attorney General as its head. Before that, the Attorney General did not head a department of the government, although he did belong to the President's Cabinet.

As head of the Justice Department, Brownell is the nation's chief law-enforcement officer. His office acts for Uncle Sam in all legal matters, and handles court cases in which the federal government is involved. Moreover, when the President or any other top government official feels that an

existing law is not clear, the Attorney General is asked to interpret the law.

Brownell supervises the work of some 18 agencies which have about 30,200 employees, including 94 prosecuting attorneys. One of the important offices of the Justice Department is the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI is in charge of investigating violations of federal laws. It also checks up on the activities of persons suspected of sabotage, treason, or any other act that threatens the security of the nation.

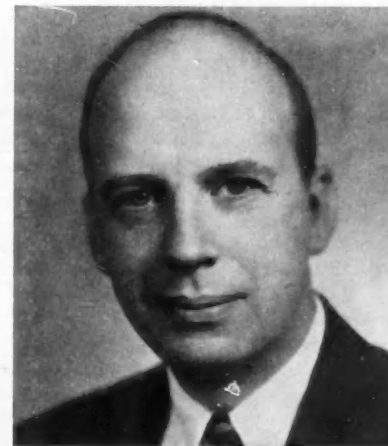
With its crime detection laboratories and vast files of information, the FBI often helps other law-enforcement agencies throughout the nation. In these files, the FBI aims to keep the fingerprints of every known criminal in the United States.

The department's Tax Division handles problems dealing with our federal tax laws. It prosecutes persons who violate income tax laws.

Whenever any court case arises in which damage claims against the United States government are involved, it is handled by the Claims Division of the Justice Department.

The Criminal Division supervises the enforcement of federal laws. The Bureau of Prisons is in charge of operating federal jails.

Other agencies of the Justice Department enforce our immigration and naturalization rules, handle court cases involving U. S. trade with other nations, and take care of legal matters dealing with Uncle Sam's property holdings.



HERBERT BROWNELL
U. S. Attorney General

The Story of the Week

President on the Move

This June is a busy month for President Eisenhower. Earlier in the month, he spoke at commencement exercises at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1915. Later, he gave a talk at Pennsylvania State University, where his brother, Milton Eisenhower, is president. Today the Chief Executive is scheduled to make one of the opening speeches at the United Nations' 10th anniversary session at San Francisco.

When he is not making public appearances away from the nation's capital, President Eisenhower spends much of his time working at the White House. However, he tries to get away from his Presidential chores from time to time to play golf and to make brief visits to his farm at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He now uses a new two-engine plane which takes him to Gettysburg in less than an hour.

Later this week, the President hopes to begin a short vacation. He plans to spend about five days fishing in New England. Even while on vacation, however, he has public appearances scheduled. He is to make talks at Rutland, Vermont; Concord, New Hampshire; and Augusta, Maine.

Guaranteed Annual Wage

"The time will soon come when all major American industries will provide unemployment payments to workers similar to those agreed to by the



JEANNE MARIE VOLK of Northfield, New Jersey, national winner of a fashion scholarship awarded by Forest City Manufacturing Company of St. Louis. The scholarship provides tuition for two years at Washington University School of Fine Arts, Department of Dress Design, in St. Louis.

Ford Motor Company." That is what a leading labor official said after Ford and the United Auto Workers union signed their latest work contract earlier this month.

The Ford contract provides for some pay increases and more liberal vacations, pensions, and other benefits. However, the most significant feature of the contract is a history-making plan under which the company agrees to pay unemployment benefits to its regular employees if they are thrown out of work through no fault of their own.

The plan, called "guaranteed annual wage" by the unions, and "supplementary unemployment benefits" by Ford, is to go into effect about a year from now. It will work in this way:



A REFUGEE LAD from Russian-controlled eastern Europe gets a homestyle haircut free in West Berlin, while others wait their turn. Russia and other Red lands are trying hard to lure back the refugees, with promises that they won't be punished for fleeing their homes. Some refugees, who have spent many months in camps without jobs and with little hope of finding a country where they can start life anew, are responding to the communist appeals.

If a regular employee is idle because of a temporary lay-off, he will receive up to about 65 per cent of his old wage in unemployment payments. Part of this amount will be paid by the company, and part will be paid to the jobless person under the regular state unemployment compensation system. The benefits are to be continued for a maximum period of 26 weeks.

Now, union leaders in a number of other industrial plants say they will include demands for a guaranteed annual wage program in new work contracts when the existing ones expire. Labor says that guaranteed earnings are needed to help workers obtain the security they deserve. Company officials, on the other hand, fear that costly unemployment payments might drive some American industries out of business.

Debt Ceiling

A major battle is going on in Congress over proposals to extend last year's increase in the legal limit of the national debt. The limit, formerly set at 275 billion dollars, was boosted to 281 billion last August. This authorized increase in our debt expires June 30. If it is not renewed soon, the former legal limit of 275 billion dollars will again be in effect.

The national debt, which is the total of all government expenditures over earnings, is now in the neighborhood of 275 billion dollars. It varies from week to week and reached 278½ billion dollars last October.

Virginia's Democratic Senator Harry Byrd, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which must pass on any bill to raise the debt ceiling, is opposed to extending the higher debt limit. He believes that Uncle Sam will have enough revenues coming in this year so it won't be necessary to borrow additional funds. He also argues that a lower legal debt limit will encourage government agencies to cut expenses to the bone. A number of lawmakers agree with him.

Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey says we must have a higher debt ceiling in the months ahead or Uncle Sam won't be able to pay his

bills. Humphrey and his supporters on Capitol Hill say the Eisenhower administration is already doing all it can to reduce government expenses. However, this group argues, the government simply can't cut costs low enough to do away with the need for additional borrowing later this year.

Visit to Moscow

Within a few days, India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to conclude his visit to Moscow. The Indian leader then plans to go to Soviet-dominated Poland and to Austria, Yugoslavia, and Egypt before returning home July 11.

Before leaving for his trip to Moscow, his first to the Soviet capital in 28 years, Nehru said that he is not going to Russia to make deals with the Reds. The purpose of his visit, he stated, is to exchange views on global problems with the Russians.

Last fall, Prime Minister Nehru journeyed to Peiping, Red China's capital. During that visit, he tried to get the Chinese communists to ease up on their belligerent propaganda at-

tacks against the United States. He also called for American-Red Chinese meetings to discuss Far Eastern differences. It is believed that Nehru will assume a similar role of peace-maker during his trip to Moscow.

Meanwhile, V. K. Krishna Menon, Nehru's foreign policy spokesman abroad and India's chief delegate to the United Nations, is in our country. Menon is talking to our top foreign policy officials on Far East problems. Before coming here, he stopped off at Peiping and London for talks with Red Chinese and British leaders. Menon will also take part in the San Francisco United Nations meetings.

Belgrade Talks

Later this week, on June 24, American, British, French, and Yugoslav representatives are scheduled to meet in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia. Their talks are expected to deal chiefly with a review of Soviet policies in Europe. Additional American economic and military aid to Yugoslavia is also on the list of items to be discussed at Belgrade.

Another reason for the Belgrade talks, it is believed, is that Yugoslavia's communist leader, Marshal Tito, wants to reassure western officials that he will not return to the Soviet camp. Some observers had feared that Tito, who broke with Moscow in 1948, would renew close ties with Russia as a result of the recent visit to Yugoslavia of top Soviet leaders.

During the Soviet-Tito talks, Moscow made an all-out effort to bring Yugoslavia back behind the Iron Curtain. Apparently, the Soviets made no progress along that line. Tito did, however, back some Russian foreign policy proposals, such as membership in the United Nations for Red China.

Hoover Commission Proposal

So far this year, the Hoover Commission—a bi-partisan study group headed by former Republican President Herbert Hoover—has suggested about 230 changes in the organization or functions of government agencies. The group will make additional recommendations on how to reduce the cost of running our government and



IN NEW DELHI, INDIA, summer brings temperatures that reach above 110 degrees day after day. Air conditioning is rare, so families try to create a little coolness by unusual means. This family has filled open-necked jars with water. Slow evaporation of the water, plus a stirring of the air by an electric fan (not shown), helps to reduce the temperature a few degrees.



FIRST PICTURE of the Supreme Court since John Marshall Harlan was appointed as associate justice. Seated left to right are: Associate Justices Felix Frankfurter and Hugo Black, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Stanley Reed, and William Douglas. In back row: Sherman Minton, Harold Burton, Tom Clark, and Harlan, who succeeded the late Robert Jackson.

to improve the operating efficiency of federal agencies in the months ahead.

Hoover Commission proposals include suggestions to:

1. Make changes in the federal government's employment programs to attract and retain competent workers. Set up a group of roving career administrators to handle specialized tasks for various agencies.
2. Reduce paper work in government offices.
3. Make improvements in the methods used in buying goods needed by public agencies.
4. Supervise the distribution of foreign-aid funds more closely.
5. Take Uncle Sam out of many of the thousands of business operations he is now in. These include plants which make fertilizer, sleeping bags, false teeth, clothing, and paint.

Prisoner-of-War Code

Assistant Secretary of Defense Carter Burgess and General John Hull have a difficult assignment. They are working on a set of rules governing the behavior of American fighting men captured by the enemy. When the code is finished, all of our men in uniform will be asked to study it and abide by its rules if taken prisoner by our opponents in the future.

American airmen recently released by Red China, as well as GI's held by the communists for a time after the Korean War, have told harrowing tales of harsh and brutal treatment at the hands of their captors. The Reds tried to make communists out of them or force them to "confess" that Uncle Sam is guilty of certain war crimes. Military officials believe that a new prisoner-of-war code is needed to give captured GI's an idea of what they should and should not do when mistreated by their captors.

Most GI captives who were once held by the communists stood firm against all Red threats and abuses. But a few former prisoners have been charged with (1) cooperating with the Reds in return for promises of favorable treatment by their captors;

and (2) signing false communist charges that we have been guilty of warlike acts in the Far East.

Some men accused of doing the Reds' bidding have been reprimanded by military tribunals but not otherwise punished. A few have been sentenced to jail. One of these, Edward Dickenson, was convicted last year of cooperating with the Reds in such a way as to make prison conditions for his "buddies" worse than would otherwise have been the case. The Army decided to give him a dishonorable discharge from the service and a sentence of 10 years at hard labor. He is appealing his case.

Good Credit Risks

Are GI's good credit risks? "Excellent," says the Veterans Administration—the government agency that supervises programs having to do with ex-servicemen's affairs.

Under the GI Bill of Rights, first passed in 1944 for World War II veterans and later renewed for Korean War GI's, more than four million former servicemen bought homes, farms, or businesses with loans backed by Uncle Sam. The loans amount to some 28 billion dollars. Most of the loans were used to buy homes.

More than 1 out of every 5 loans made to veterans has already been paid back. Other loans are still being repaid by the borrowers. Only a tiny fraction of the ex-servicemen who borrowed money under the GI Bill have defaulted on their loans.

Indonesia's Reds

From the sea, the 3,000 or more islands which make up the nation of Indonesia appear to be a peaceful paradise. Graceful palm trees border the shore line, and brilliantly colored birds dart through the air. Once on the islands, the visitor soon learns that the appearance is deceiving. There is evidence of serious trouble on all sides.

The young government of Indonesia, which won its independence from the

Dutch in 1949, faces a shaky economic situation with rising prices and a nearly empty treasury. Communists are taking advantage of the Southeast Asian land's problems. They, as well as other groups, often defy the government openly. Government troops are constantly on the march to put down disturbances.

Indonesia's communists, now believed to number about half a million, are becoming more and more numerous. Though the Reds don't appear to be strong enough now to take over the island nation's government, they are certain to make big gains in Indonesia's first nation-wide elections, scheduled for next fall, if the economic and political situation doesn't improve.

Indonesia's islands are scattered over a wide area in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. If set down on the United States, the islands would stretch from Maine to California, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. The total land area of Indonesia is about one fourth that of our country. The largest of the islands are Borneo (partly under British control), Sumatra, Celebes, and Java.

On these islands, lying on the

equator, live some 80 million people. Many of them are farmers or workers employed on large plantations. The big crops are rubber, rice, coffee, tea, sugar cane, and spices. Indonesia is the world's biggest producer of natural rubber.

The island nation is rich in minerals, too. It is second only to Malaya in the world's output of tin. Indonesia also has large supplies of coal, iron, and other valuable raw materials. Huge deposits of oil, most of which are still untapped, are known to exist.

It is largely because of this tremendous wealth that the communists are making a determined bid to win control of Indonesia.

Case of Dr. Peters

Dr. John Peters, a Yale University professor of medicine, served for a few years as part-time medical consultant for the federal government beginning in 1947. Eventually, he was accused of taking part in various pro-communist activities. After previously clearing him of any wrongdoing, a government loyalty board found that there was "reasonable doubt" as to Dr. Peters' loyalty and he was dismissed from his job.

Dr. Peters took his case into the courts, and last fall it reached the United States Supreme Court. The doctor argued that he had been deprived of his Constitutional right to question his accusers, some of whom were unknown to him and to the board which found him guilty of disloyalty.

Here, in brief, is how the Supreme Court decided the Peters case: The loyalty board was wrong in dismissing Dr. Peters on grounds of disloyalty, the Court said, and its findings should be erased from the records. The security body made a mistake when it reopened hearings on Dr. Peters after previously clearing him of disloyalty.

In its decision, the nation's highest tribunal left unanswered these major questions involved in the Peters case: Is a government worker who is accused of being a "security risk" and is threatened with the loss of employment, covered by the same legal guarantees and rights which apply to a person accused of actual crime and threatened by punishment? Does a public servant have a Constitutional right to face his accusers and cross-examine them?



THIS STRIKING NEW HOTEL is in Istanbul, Turkey. It looks out from Europe across the Bosphorus Strait to Asia, in which lies the larger part of Turkey. The 11-story structure, American-built, is Turkey's first really modern hotel.

Vaccine Problem

(Concluded from page 1)

The announcement was in the form of a long and complicated medical report, which pointed out that the vaccine had not been equally effective against all types of polio—sometimes known as infantile paralysis. In some situations, for example, the new Salk drug had proved about 60 per cent effective; in others, the rate was about 90 per cent.

The federal government immediately licensed six big drug manufacturers to distribute Salk vaccine. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis started making free inoculations available to all first and second

ing the purity of polio vaccine before it can be released to the public. Under these procedures it has approved a sizable amount of new vaccine, and the inoculation program in many areas has been resumed. But various questions have, in part at least, remained unanswered.

With schools closed for summer vacation, will it be possible to reach large numbers of children for inoculation on a mass basis? Also, will it be safe to give Salk shots during the height of the regular polio season, which occurs in the summer?

Finally, how much immunity is provided by a single injection of Salk vaccine? The entire Salk treatment consists of three injections. What about the youngsters whose treatment was delayed after the first shot? How

polio, but not strong enough to cause the disease itself.

This year, when the Salk drug was licensed for sale as a commercial product, the procedure changed. Only in the laboratories of the manufacturing companies themselves was the vaccine to undergo thorough and complete tests. Many people feel that this reduction in the amount of testing was a mistake. Others argue that the difficulty which arose could not have been foreseen.

In any case, the Public Health Service apparently feels that the testing procedures originally applied to large-scale vaccine production were unsatisfactory, because it now requires the manufacturers to run more elaborate check-ups. U. S. Surgeon General Leonard Scheele, head of the Public

should the federal government set up compulsory controls over distribution of the vaccine? Second, should polio shots be furnished free to all children and young people at government expense?

Most of the polio vaccine released up to the present time has gone to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, for use in its program of inoculating first and second graders. But what should be done when this program is completed?

Since the vaccine is likely to remain scarce for quite a while, some people think the federal government should establish a compulsory system of priorities for its use. There is no other way, they argue, to make sure that the drug goes to the age groups which need it most.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, who heads the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, disagrees with this view. She and President Eisenhower have set forth a program under which the vaccine manufacturers are to divide their product among the various states in accordance with recommendations made by Uncle Sam. The federal government will not seek to enforce these recommendations, although the manufacturing companies have agreed to follow them voluntarily. Once the drug is sent to the different states, it will be up to state public health authorities to supervise its distribution.

Supporting Arguments

Supporters of this voluntary system, including the American Medical Association, argue that it will enable us to avoid the dangers of excessive "red tape" and rigid federal controls—evils which they think would be present in a compulsory program.

President Eisenhower touched upon another major political issue when he asked Congress for money to help the states provide free vaccine for families unable to afford it. He wants 28 million dollars in federal funds for this purpose. Many Democratic lawmakers, however, feel that the federal government should go further, and provide money to buy free vaccine for every child in America.

Supporters of Mr. Eisenhower's plan argue that there is no more reason to buy free polio vaccine for all children than there is to provide them with free medicines of other kinds. Democratic opponents reply that parents who are hard-pressed financially should not be forced to admit poverty in order to obtain vaccine for their children.

In general, Democratic leaders claim that the Eisenhower administration has "bungled" on many aspects of the vaccine situation. Republicans, though, insist that Secretary Hobby and other officials have been doing their best in handling a difficult and complicated problem.

In conclusion: Polio is not one of our most common diseases. There are other illnesses which cause far more deaths, even among children and young people. Rheumatic fever cripples four times as many youngsters each year as does polio.

But, even though rare in its serious forms, polio has such tragic effects upon many of its victims that it has long been one of our most dreaded diseases. It was almost inevitable, therefore, that the new polio vaccine should become an object not only of widespread public attention, but also of controversy and political debate.



A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD gets a shot of Salk polio vaccine. Thousands of children have received shots, but a delay in delivery of fully-tested vaccine has caused a slowdown in carrying out original plans for a nation-wide inoculation program.

graders in America—and to all the children who had taken part in last year's test but had not actually been vaccinated.

Then a setback occurred. Some of the newly vaccinated youngsters developed polio. Since most of the victims had received vaccine made by the same firm, the federal government put a ban on further use of that company's product—at least until a complete check-up could be made. Early in May, the government recommended that all polio vaccination be stopped for the time being.

A long period of confusion followed. People looked to federal health authorities for clarifying statements about the safety of the vaccine and the future of the inoculation program. But these officials, dealing with the still-mysterious polio virus, have been forced to move slowly.

What is the situation now?

Reports early this month showed that the polio rate among vaccinated children in most parts of the country was low. But in some areas there were cases which, health authorities say, could have been connected with the inoculation program.

The federal government, in cooperation with the manufacturers, has now set up strict new procedures for test-

soon must the second injection be given in order to keep the effect of the first from wearing off? President Eisenhower quotes Dr. Jonas Salk as saying that the immunity developed by the first injection will last "many months," but the exact length of time would be hard to determine.

Parents have consulted their doctors about such problems, but frequently they can't obtain definite answers. Many physicians complain that they haven't been able to get much information, from the federal government or elsewhere, on which to base opinions and advice.

Who is to blame for the difficulties that have arisen in connection with the manufacture of polio vaccine?

Part of the trouble grew out of the change from small-scale to large-scale production of the Salk drug. The relatively small amount of vaccine used in last year's inoculation experiment was produced with extreme caution. It was tested in various ways by three separate groups: the manufacturing companies, Dr. Salk and his helpers, and finally the U. S. Public Health Service.

In simple language, the principal object of these tests was to make sure that the vaccine was strong enough to develop immunity against

Health Service, has announced extensive changes in the system through which his agency supervises the testing of polio vaccine.

Has the polio vaccine program been harmed by the vast amount of publicity which it received at the outset?

Many people think so. They argue: "The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis publicized the success of the Salk drug with great fanfare. It pushed the inoculation program ahead too rapidly, and thus took needless risks. It didn't proceed in the slow, cautious fashion that should always characterize any major step in the field of medicine."

Spokesmen for the polio foundation reply: "We didn't create the tremendous demand for swift measures against infantile paralysis. People were eager for news about the Salk vaccine, and for action against polio. Genuine public interest is what put the Salk vaccine in the headlines. Also, once this drug was proved successful, we would have been negligent if we had not gone ahead as rapidly as possible."

What political arguments have developed over distribution and sale of the Salk vaccine?

There are two major issues. First,

Picking Friends

By Walter E. Myer

MANY times have we heard that "birds of a feather flock together." Another way to put it is, "A man is known by the company he keeps." There is a great deal of truth in these old sayings. A person tends to be like the gang or the group with which he runs, plays, or works.

If one has the good fortune to associate with friends who are in many ways superior to him, it is the easy, natural thing for him to move upward, but if one chooses evil, indolent, or irresponsible companions he is almost certain to slide toward lower levels of conduct.

These facts about the effects of friendships are so well known that it may seem a waste of time to discuss them. It is true, however, that many people give almost no thought to the choice of their friends or associates.

I shall not undertake to make a long list of rules which should be followed in choosing friends, but here are a few suggestions:

Don't be snobbish. By no means should one shun a neighbor or co-worker because he is poor and hasn't much to spend. There are many people of limited means who are as worthy as anyone else. By avoiding a person simply because he hasn't as much to spend, you will hurt both him and yourself.

Make no special effort to associate with those who are financially better off than you are. Join such people in friendship if it seems the sensible thing to do, but don't try to spend as much as they do. Trying to keep up with others causes much unhappiness.

It will be helpful in many ways to have friends whose interests are similar to your own; who like the same games, books, or hobbies. But do not hold too closely to this rule.



You may enjoy the variety which comes from association with people, many of whose interests and enthusiasms are very different from yours. One should always be seeking to broaden his horizons, and a person can often achieve that result through variety in his associations.

Seek the friendship of those who seem to be loyal to their friends. Do not associate closely with those who gossip and who say unkind things about people they know.

You may have a relatively small number of close, personal friends, but be friendly and sociable with all your acquaintances. A friendly smile, a cordial word, will cost you nothing and it will help to promote a good spirit.

Once you have found a friend, stand by him. Do not support him if he does something actually wrong, but do not be unsympathetic in your criticism. Judge him, not by his worst mistakes, but by his day-to-day conduct. Remember always this sound Shakespearean advice:

Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,

Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel.

Pronunciations

Belgrade—bél-grád'

Bosporus—bós-pó-rūs

Celebes—sell'uh-béz

Istanbul—ě'stán-bóol'

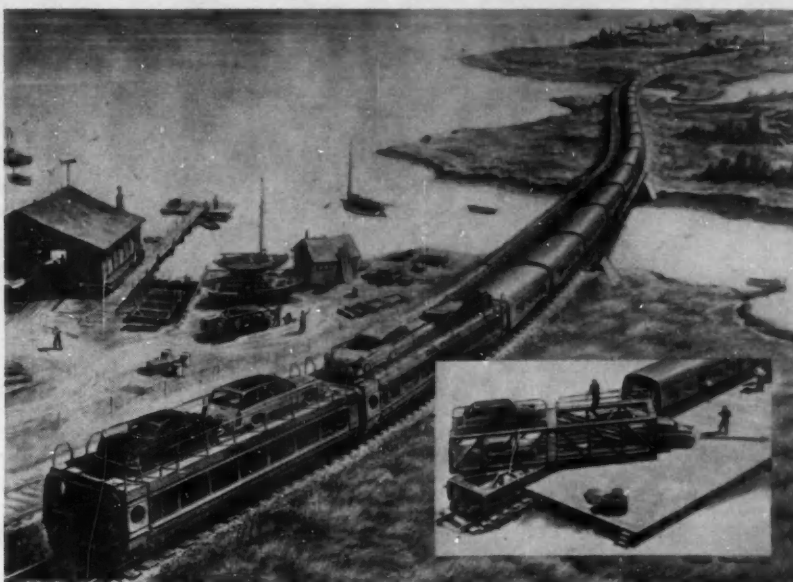
Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wā-hur-lāl' né'-roo

Kiel—kél

Peiping—bay-píng

Sumatra—sōo-mā'truh

Thailand—tí'lánd



CAN RAILROADS win back lost passenger business by providing transportation facilities for the family car? Artist Frank Tinsley of Connecticut believes that such a service would be welcome. The above sketch gives an idea of how car-carrying coaches would appear. The insert shows the auto-carrying part of a rail car pivoted so that vehicles may be driven off easily.

Science in the News

DELEGATES to the United Nations 10th anniversary meeting in San Francisco opening today (June 20) will be able to see an exhibit of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Called Atoms for Peace, the exhibit was prepared jointly by the United States Information Agency and the Atomic Energy Commission. It consists of a series of panels showing the many constructive uses of atomic power.

Viewers will see diagrams of atomic chain reactions; photographs and charts showing the use of radioisotopes in agriculture, medicine, and industry; models of nuclear power plants for electric generators and sea-going vessels. At the close of the UN meeting, the exhibit will be sent on a tour of Latin American countries.

Nature can still outdo man in creating great forces of energy, according to a Weather Bureau scientist. He says that energy equal to that of 4,500,000 exploding atom bombs a day pours into the air over the polar regions from tropical areas around the world.

The scientist says this energy is required to maintain the average temperature difference between the tropics and the poles. The energy is carried northward in an unlimited number of eddies and whirls, some of which cover areas as large as the United States, while others are quite small.

A big loud-speaker, which scientists at the Stanford Research Institute in California expect to have a four-mile range, is now being tested. The speaker's volume is so loud it drowns out a regular loud-speaker with a range of only about a half mile.

The new speaker is expected to have many military uses, for it cannot be jammed by an enemy.

Its voice comes from controlled streams of air which are sent out by a special compressor. Quick surges of high-pressure air make powerful sound waves. In an ordinary loud-speaker special equipment is used to

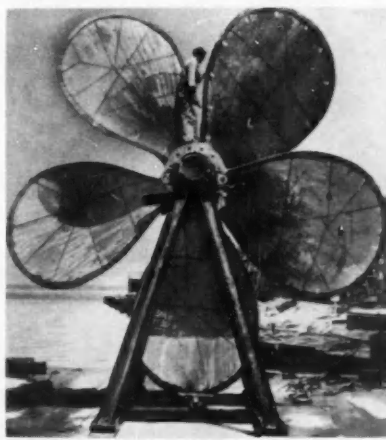
make vibrations which set up sound waves and no compressed air is needed.

In order to test the speaker without disturbing the peace too much, the experts had to build a 30-foot-long muffler, lined with two inches of glass fiber and surrounded by a box filled with 12 tons of sand.

The largest coral reef on earth—extending for 1,250 miles off the northeast coast of Australia—is proving to be a big tourist attraction this year. Known as the Great Barrier Reef, it is called one of the world's natural wonders. In some places the reef lies only 10 miles from the Australian mainland, while elsewhere it is 150 miles away.

The reef's outer wall is usually below water, but can be seen beneath the surf. Behind the outer wall is a wide bend of rainbow colored coral shelves dotted with islets. This forms the main part of the reef. Next comes a group of high islands. They are rocky fragments detached from the continent. Australia has made all these islands state parks. The largest is 30 miles long and has peaks which rise to a height of 3,000 feet.

Tourists are able to view the reef's underwater coral gardens from glass-bottomed boats. Searching for shells is also a favorite pastime.



THIS SHIP propeller, 21 feet in diameter and weighing 70,000 pounds, is one of four for the new U. S. airplane carrier *Forrestal*

News Quiz

Polio Vaccine

1. According to a recent nation-wide poll of public opinion, what per cent of the American people had heard or read about the Salk vaccine?
2. About how many children received Salk vaccine shots during last year's test of the drug? When were the results announced?
3. Describe the inoculation program launched this spring by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.
4. What setback occurred in this program?
5. Tell what steps the federal government has taken to make more certain of the vaccine's safety.
6. Describe Secretary Hobby's program for determining who is to receive vaccine during the period when it remains scarce.
7. How far does President Eisenhower think the government should go in helping to pay for polio shots?

Discussion

1. Do you favor a compulsory or a voluntary system of governmental controls over vaccine distribution? Explain your position.
2. Do you or do you not believe that the polio vaccine should be made available free, at government expense, to all children and young people? Give reasons for your answer.

United Nations

1. What is the purpose of this week's meeting in San Francisco?
2. According to UN supporters, what are some of the main achievements of the world organization?
3. How is the United Nations criticized by others?
4. As judged by recent hearings and polls, how do Americans feel about U. S. membership in the United Nations?
5. Why does a UN Charter-review conference appear likely before long?
6. What suggestions have been made regarding changes in the veto power of the Security Council?
7. Briefly describe other aspects of the present Charter which may come up for discussion in a review conference.
8. What is the attitude of Secretary of State Dulles regarding proposed changes in the Charter?

Discussion

1. On the basis of the record it has made in the past 10 years, do you think the United Nations has been a success or a failure? Explain.
2. Would you recommend that the veto be eliminated in the Security Council and that majority rule prevail? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. What new feature was included in the latest work contract between the Ford Motor Company and its workers?
2. Why does Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey argue for a higher legal limit on our national debt? What do his opponents say?
3. Identify two leaders of India who are now visiting other lands.
4. List some of the suggestions made by the Hoover Commission to reduce government expenses and increase efficiency.
5. What is the purpose of American, British, French, and Yugoslav talks scheduled for this week?
6. Briefly discuss the outcome of the Supreme Court's decision regarding Dr. Peters.

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WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"U. S. Air Power Still Superior to Russia's," by Hanson Baldwin in The New York Times.

What do we know about the Soviet Air Force? How does it compare with our own? And what is the meaning for the United States?

In the broadest sense, air power is the product of a host of factors—geographical position, bases, oil and fuel production, aluminum capacity, industrial capabilities, technical know-how, design and engineering skill, and planes, missiles, weapons, electronics, air crews, and ground crews.

In most, though not all of these factors, the United States has a decided edge. We have a geographical position cushioned by distance from the nearest communist bases; on the other hand bases available to United States air power ring the Iron Curtain. Our oil, aluminum and industrial output is undeniably superior to that of Soviet Russia. We believe our technical know-how and design and engineering skills are as good or better than Russia's. We think, with the Korean War as a yardstick, that our air and maintenance crews are better trained.

Despite these advantages, the United States is probably inferior to Soviet Russia in some statistics of air power. There seems to be little doubt that Russia is producing a larger number of military aircraft than we are. Soviet Russia has a lot of planes; some estimates are as high as 35,000 to 48,000 military aircraft, but only about 18,000 to 22,000 are in operation. The others are in storage, reserve, or support roles. Our own military aircraft total is about 39,000 planes and helicopters, with more than 31,000 active.

Quality is an important factor, too, and this writer would agree with General Alfred Gruenther, NATO's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, that U. S. air power is still qualitatively superior.

Russian progress in the air in relation to our own is an important element in assessing the future. Here we cannot find so much comfort. For Soviet air power has made great strides over the whole course of the last decade, possibly greater than our own.

The threat of Soviet air power can-



BOEING AIRPLANE COMPANY

WITH HUGE B-52 BOMBERS such as these, are we ahead of or behind Russia in air power? That question is debatable.

not, therefore, be dismissed with an over-simplified "numbers game." The growth of Soviet air power must be outmatched by our own developments.

"Rebuilding Our Cities," a report from The Atlantic.

In prewar years slum clearance was limited to tearing down the rat traps and replacing them, for the most part, with public housing units. The public versus private housing battle so hobbled this program, however, that slum growth far outstripped slum clearance.

The post-war migration to the suburbs of families in the rising-income brackets created for our big cities the most severe financial crisis in their histories. Rot has become the word for the older central areas of these cities, locked within boundaries which lack all logic, whatever their historical justification.

Urban redevelopment, rebuilding the cities, was conceived as a means of attacking the problem of urban rot on an all-encompassing basis: the replacement of slums not only by new housing but by wholly new neighborhoods complete with tax-producing stores and shops and in many cases industries as well.

The urban redevelopment program

has now largely won over the private housing backers because the job is done by private industry even though some public housing must be included to accommodate the lowest income families displaced by the slum clearance. Wide public acceptance, too, has been achieved, for which the big city newspapers deserve considerable applause.

If urban redevelopment really works in the next decade on the grand scale which its proponents expect it to, jobs will be created for millions of Americans in construction and related industries. Beyond this simple economic factor is the social one, for the program will be a major contribution in the war on crime and juvenile delinquency. Finally, if the program works in the United States, it could serve to impel suitable versions abroad. This is especially true in Western Europe, where many anti-communists have long believed that democratic failure to satisfy housing demands has been a major weakness in the struggle against Marxism.

"Reds Take Dead Aim at Thailand," questions and answers from an interview with James Mosel by Kenneth Medley in Nation's Business.

How acute is the Red threat to Thailand? There is no doubt that Thailand ranks high on the list of nations that Red China is ambitious to control. But there appears to be no immediate danger.

Is military invasion a possibility? It seems likely that, for a while at least, Red China will try subversion and infiltration and pressure tactics on Thailand's leadership before attempting warfare.

Is Thailand in danger from her own communists? The Thai masses have been noted for their political indifference, although there are signs that this attitude is decreasing. They are overwhelmingly opposed to communism, but it cannot be said that they hold their views with any great intensity.

Are they pro-American? Current feelings are especially cordial toward the United States. Americans probably enjoy greater favor than any other foreigners.

How far would the Thai go to avoid their country's capture by the commu-

nists? The government can be expected to avoid acts which might arouse open conflict or retaliation on the part of communist China. On the other hand, although Thailand is eager for American military and economic aid, it is equally eager to avoid any domination from abroad which such aid might entail.

"By the Way with Bill Henry," a column from the Los Angeles Times.

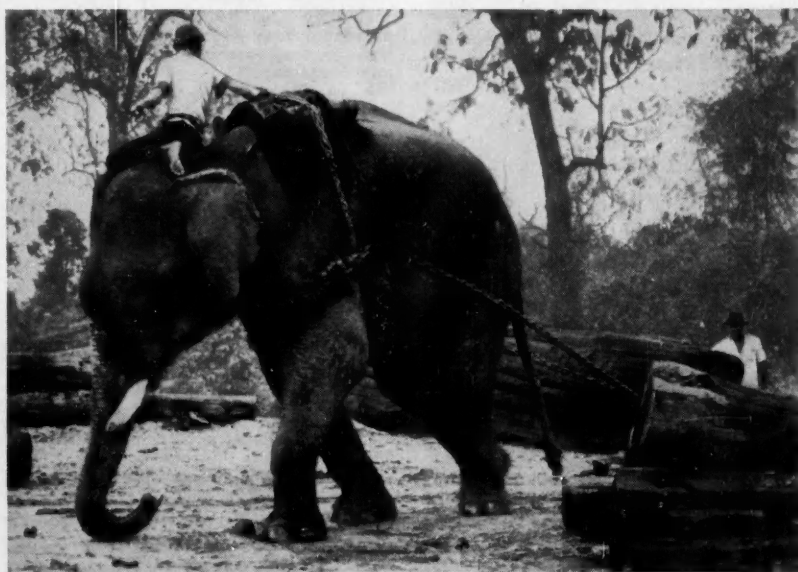
Most people, it seems to me, have very little understanding of the United Nations and the way in which it functions. Most people, for instance, apparently never think of the United Nations as doing anything, or even existing at all, except when the Security Council is trying to settle some bloodcurdling shindy, or when the United Nations is handed some hot potato such as the Korean War.

As a matter of fact . . . the real job of the United Nations is not to settle trouble that has already developed, but to smooth things out so that trouble will not develop at all. More or less quietly the UN does move along.

You drop in, for instance, on a meeting of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. It isn't exciting to watch, even though it is always something of a triumph to get the representatives of a couple or three dozen nations in a single room, talking about a single problem and not threatening each other.

As somebody remarked—if the UN Economic and Social Council could work with 100 per cent effectiveness, there would never be any reason for any meetings of any of the other United Nations bodies. After all, about 99 per cent of the world's problems are either economic or social, and if they can be settled peacefully there just won't be much of anything to fight about.

As long as the nations are discussing the problems that face them, and are trying to find peaceful solutions, people aren't going to go to war over them. It is the hard luck of the UN that most of its useful effort is so unspectacular that most people really don't realize that anything constructive at all is being done.



BLACK STAR

COMMUNISTS are a dangerous threat to Thailand, picturesque Asian land where elephants are widely used for heavy work, such as hauling logs from forests